

第二回国連軍縮特別総会へのメッセージ

一九八二年六月二日

日本原子力産業会議

会長 有澤 廣 巳

「核エネルギーの平和利用による人類の未来のために」

われわれは、第二回国連軍縮特別総会が開催されるにあたり、日本における原子力平和利用開発の原点を改めて見極め、その開発目的、方針、路線が世界の平和と人類の繁栄のために、いかに重要な意義をもっているものであるかを強く訴えたいと思います。

日本は、核兵器による被爆をうけた世界で最初にして唯一の国であり、被爆から十年程度は原子力研究さえまったく出来ない雰囲気になりました。

一九五三年の国連総会で原子力を平和利用に開放しようという決議がなされたことを契機として、国民的な徹底討論の末、日本が原子力の平和利用に踏み切ったのは、原爆のような軍事利用は絶対にこれを排撃し、平和利用に限って原子力の開発を進

めるといふ原則を確立した上でのことでした。そのため、この原則を国民に保証するために原子力基本法が制定され、その番人として原子力委員会が設立されたのであります。そして、その下にわが国の原子力平和利用の開発が、いわゆる原子力開発三原則（自主、民主、公開）の下に進められてきて、今日に及んでいます。

従つて、原爆の悲惨さを身をもつて知つてゐる、私共原子力産業関係者は、核兵器の否定の下に原子力の平和利用を進めてゐるのです。「ノーモア・ヒロシマ」「ノーモア・ナガサキ」の悲願は、私共日本にとつてばかりでなく、全人類にとつてのものでなければなりません。

今日、核兵器の増強競争がエスカレートしておりますが、私共原子力産業に關係してゐる原子力平和利用推進者は、核兵器には絶対反対であります。戦争を防止するのは核兵器の増強ではなく、民衆の平和への熱意の高揚であります。われわれは、無限の未来を秘めた核エネルギーを平和目的にのみ活用し、現在すでにエネルギー供給に重要な役割を果たしてゐる原子力平和利用をさらに拡大し、人類の福祉向上に貢献すべきであると考えます。

人類から「未来」という言葉をなくさないために、また、現在核不拡散と原子力平和利用に関して国際的に秩序を保っている、NPT体制を崩壊の危機に追いこまないためにも、核兵器保有国は速やかに核軍縮にとりかからなければなりません。

核兵器廃絶を目指して、包括的核軍縮プログラム等について人類の英知を結集しなければなりません。核保有国が核廃絶へ進む象徴的な意志表示として、たとえば、核兵器保有国各々が、国際監視の下に核兵器のいくつかを解体することに合意し、その核燃料物質を今後原子力開発に参入する国々のためのストックパイルとして提供することを提案いたします。

また、国連としても核軍縮を当事国に頼るばかりでなく、世界の全ての人々の核軍縮に対する関心を今まで以上に高め、第二回国連軍縮特別総会とその後の核軍縮活動に反映させなくてはなりません。このためには、国連事務総長自らあらゆる機会を通じて、核エネルギーを破壊のためにではなく、平和のためにのみ利用すべきことを積極的に訴えるよう希望します。さらに、第二回国連軍縮特別総会が核軍縮のより実行可能な方策を検討し、採択することを期待します。



June 2, 1982

## Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy for the Future of Mankind

With the closing of the Second Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, it is appropriate that we should look back to the years when Japan started the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The task that Japan set before itself was for peaceful purposes only and we would like to lay stress on the great significance of this policy for world peace and prosperity.

Japan is the only country to have been exposed to the horrors of nuclear weapons. For nearly a decade after the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, there was no mood even to conduct nuclear research. But in 1946 the U.N. General Assembly adopted a resolution calling for atomic energy to be used for peaceful purposes, and this prompted Japan to hold thorough nationwide discussions on this question of the peaceful use of nuclear energy. It was decided that nuclear energy should be developed strictly and only for peaceful purposes, and the demilitarization of its use for military purposes, such as atomic bombs, was made a basic principle. This principle was embodied in the enactment of the Atomic Energy Basic Law, with the Atomic Energy Commission appointed to administer it. This fundamental policy reflected in Japan's consistent observance of the three basic principles subsequently established for peaceful nuclear energy development: that it be independent, democratic and open to the public.

Those people in Japan who are engaged in the nuclear industry know deep in their heart the horror of the atomic bombing, and insist that nuclear weapons should derive from their efforts to implement the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The people's earnest prayer for "No More Hiroshima and No More Nagasaki" must find fulfillment not only for the Japanese, but for all humanity as well.

We who are concerned with nuclear industry and are promoting nuclear energy for peace are totally against nuclear weapons, the development of which constitutes an escalating race at this time. War cannot be prevented by building up nuclear arms, but only by a great upsurge of the people's determination to ensure peace. We believe that nuclear energy with its promise of an unlimited future should be used exclusively for peace, contributing greatly to the well-being of mankind through further expansion of its peaceful use, already playing a significant role in present energy supplies.

以上の点につき、日本の原子力平和利用を積極的に推進している産業界、研究開発機関、地方自治体等七八〇機関を代表し、切に要望する次第であります。

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If humanity is to have an assured future, and nothing allowed to betray the purposes of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and cause the collapse of the present NPT regime, the nuclear weapons states are called on to take immediate steps leading to nuclear disarmament.

The people are calling on the leaders to see the wisdom of a Comprehensive Program of Nuclear Disarmament, and adopt a program for the elimination of all nuclear weapons. We hereby propose that nuclear weapons states should reach a consensus to make a symbolic expression of their willingness to move toward the elimination of nuclear weapons, for example by dismantling some of their nuclear weapons under international surveillance, and that the nuclear fuel materials therefrom be offered as a stockpile for nuclear power development in emerging countries.

The United Nations has the responsibility not only to call insistently on the nuclear weapons states to move toward nuclear disarmament, but also to arouse all the peoples of the world to insist on nuclear disarmament so that the people's will may be reflected in the Second U.N. Special Session on Disarmament and followed by the process of nuclear disarmament thereafter. We trust that the Secretary-General of the United Nations will appeal unremittingly for nuclear energy to be used not for purposes of destruction, but for peaceful purposes only. We hope that this Second U.N. Special Session on Disarmament will discuss, adopt, and implement practicable measures for nuclear disarmament.

Due consideration to the above is requested on behalf of the 780 organizations actively engaged in promoting the peaceful use of nuclear energy in Japan, including industrial groups, research and development organizations, and local autonomies.

Respectfully yours,

Hiromi Arisawa  
Chairman  
Japan Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc.

His Excellency Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar  
Secretary-General  
of the United Nations



become attractive for the countries to enforce the provisions of Article 4 of the NPT for the development of nuclear power in emerging countries.

The final point suggests that nuclear disarmament should not be left only to those powers asked to do it. It recommends that the U.N. Secretary-General seize every available opportunity to appeal for nuclear disarmament and the peaceful use of nuclear energy. He is called on especially to insist positively on the peaceful use of nuclear energy, which would serve to improve the well-being of all mankind as sought by the United Nations. It is to be hoped that discussions and resolutions at SSD-II will see the need for promotion of the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

It is fully recognized that the international situation is so tense that nuclear weapons cannot be eliminated in a short time. But it is the lofty duty of those who have helped to create the 20th Century civilization and its wasteful use of energy, that we leave the generations to follow us the opportunity to use nuclear energy. A world from which all nuclear weapons are eliminated would be founded on the same fundamental noble humanity that builds a world in which people can enjoy all the benefits of nuclear energy applied to peace.

Opinions about and support for the JAIF message are eagerly sought and will be warmly welcomed.

Editor

## JAIF Chairman's Message To The U.N. Secretary-General On Nuclear Disarmament

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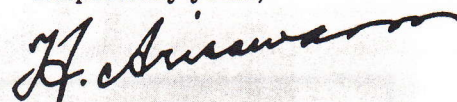
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Chairman

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His Excellency Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar  
Secretary-General of the United Nations

This Message was submitted to the Secretary-General of United Nations at the second special session devoted to disarmament by Dr. Hiromi Arisawa, Chairman of the Japan Atomic Industrial Forum Inc., on behalf of the 780 organizations engaged in the nuclear industry of Japan.

## FEATURES OF THE MONTH

# Long-Range Energy Demand-Supply Forecast

## "No More Oil, 3 Times More Nuclear Power"

The Advisory Committee for Energy and the Electric Utility Industry Council, both advisory organs to the Minister of MITI, on April 21 and 22 released respectively a "Forecast of Long-Range Energy Supply and Demand" and a "Forecast of Long-Range Electric Power Supply and Demand." These forecasts both predict that Japan in fiscal 1990 (April 1990 ~

March 1991) will need 590 million kℓ of energy in oil equivalent, an increase of 37.2 % over the 430 million kℓ required in fiscal 1980, but that oil needs could be reduced to less than 50 % of overall energy demand if the projected increase in demand can be covered by alternative energy sources such as coal, nuclear power and natural gas.